

L.A. Train in Wreck; 3 Killed

MONDAY

RACING
RESULTS-ENTRIES

Los Angeles Times

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WEST. 812,147 DAILY; 1,149,295 SUNDAY

FINAL

VOL. LXXXIII

FIVE PARTS—PART ONE

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1964

96 PAGES

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Los Angeles Times

DAILY 10c

Warren Commission Finds:

NO CONSPIRACY IN KENNEDY SLAYING

ONE FROM L.A.

2 Trains Crash; 3 Die, 48 Hurt

CHICAGO (UPI) — Two passenger trains crashed head-on west of Chicago Sunday night. Three crew members were killed and at least 48 persons were injured.

Another crew member was badly injured in the crumpled cab of one train. Rescue workers tried to free him from the tangled wreckage with acetylene torches.

The crash occurred on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy main line about 40 miles west of Chicago near Montgomery, Ill., shortly before midnight.

A Burlington spokesman said the line's No. 3 train, a combination of the Ak-Sar-Ben special and the Kansas City Zephyr, plowed head-on into a Rock Island train at nearly 60 miles an hour. The Burlington train was bound for Omaha from Chicago.

Slowing to Stop

The Rock Island's Los Angeles-to-Chicago Golden State was slowing to a stop shortly before the collision. The Golden State consolidated with the No. 10 Corn Belt Limited at Omaha and was traveling on Burlington tracks because a Rock Island bridge is out near Joliet, Ill.

Hal Rung, a Burlington official, said one of the dead men was Red Parker, a Burlington "pilot" accompanying the Rock Island crew. The Rock Island engineer was also killed.

Another victim was in the

Group Picked to Help Draft Safety Steps

JOHNSON CITY, Tex. (AP) — President Johnson appointed Sunday a four-man committee to advise him "on the execution of the recommendations of the Warren Commission."

The commission which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy recommended action to tighten the protection of Presidents and to make killing a President or a Vice President a federal crime.

Members of the committee are: Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, acting Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach, Director John A. McCone of the Central Intelligence Agency, and McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to Mr. Johnson for national security affairs.

The President named no chairman for the committee. However, it was understood

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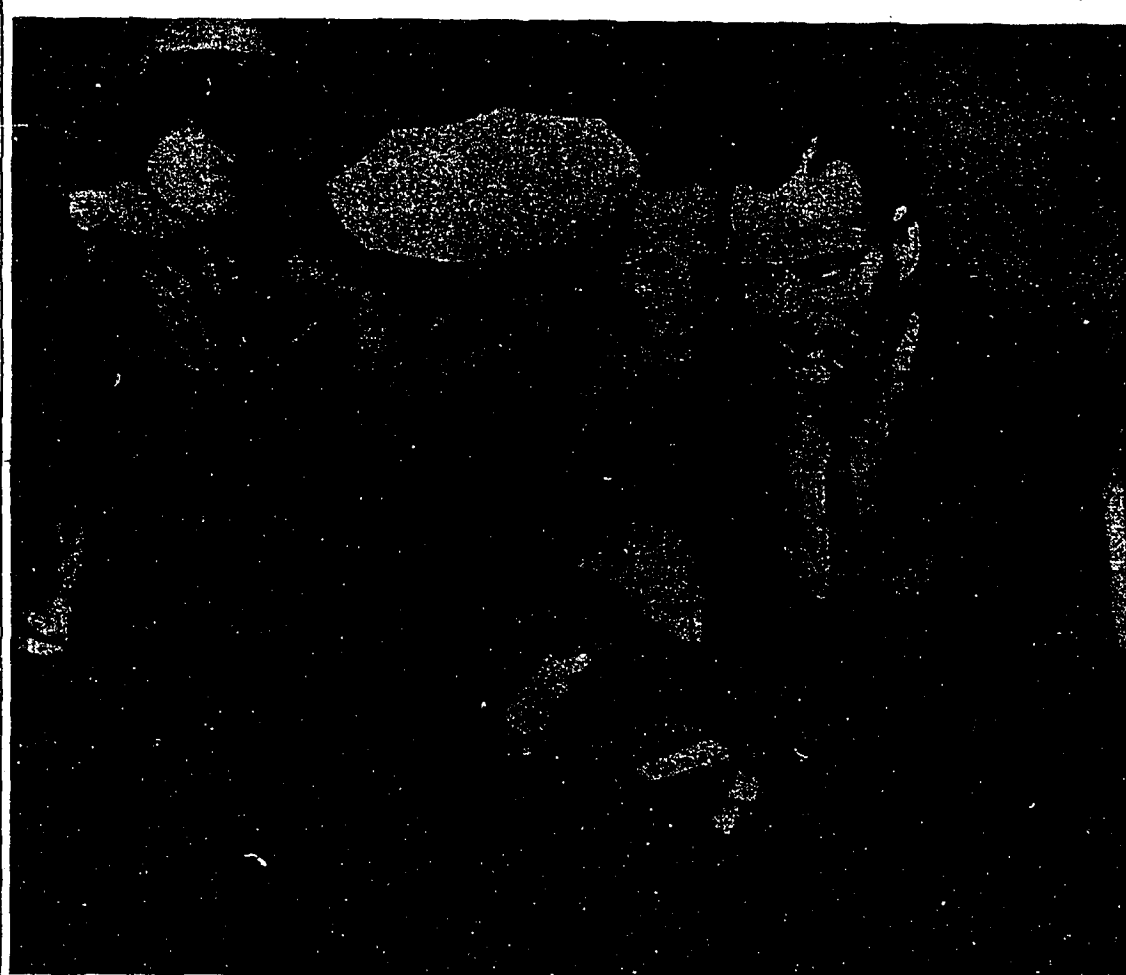
Music Center Site Dedicated Before 3,500

Distinguished gathering of 3,500 pays tribute to "a dreamer and a dream come true" as Music Center site is dedicated to Mrs. Norman Chandler. See Page 1, Part 2.

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OSWALD'S CAPTURE—Lee Harvey Oswald, second from right, struggles with police outside the Texas Theater Nov. 22 after his arrest. This photo was in-

cluded as an exhibit in the Warren Commission report naming Oswald alone as the killer of President John F. Kennedy and Patrolman J. D. Tippit. Copyright 1963, Time, Inc. All Rights Reserved

British Papers Term Warren Report Honest

LONDON (AP)—The Warren report on President John F. Kennedy's murder won general acceptance in British editorials today as a competent and honest document holding dire lessons for the free world.

Among first commentaries, the only criticism came from the Communist Daily Worker, which called it a white wash.

News dispatches from Washington headlined the report's criticism of the FBI and Secret Service, long regarded here as models of their trade.

Other headlines and edi-

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THE WEATHER

U.S. Weather Bureau forecasts: low clouds and local fog in the early morning hours. Otherwise mostly sunny. High today 77, low 62; high Sunday 75, low 64.

Assassination Termed Act of Man 'Alienated' From the Real World

BY VINCENT J. BURKE
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — President John F. Kennedy's assassin was "profoundly alienated from the world in which he lived."

That was one of the big differences between Lee Harvey Oswald and most other men, the Warren Commission reported Sunday.

Unable to find a satisfactory, rational explanation for

the assassination, the commission attempted to delve posthumously into Oswald's mental outlook and character.

It found that Oswald was "moved by an overriding hostility to his environment," whatever it happened to be.

"He was never satisfied with anything," the commission reported. "His wife thought that he would not be happy anywhere,

only on the moon, perhaps."

Since Oswald is dead, the commission said it could reach no definite conclusions as to whether he was "sane" under prevailing legal standards.

Summarizing its conclusions, the commission said:

"Many factors were undoubtedly involved in Oswald's motivation for the assassination, and the commission does not believe that it can ascribe to him any one motive or group of motives."

"It is apparent, however, that Oswald was moved by an overriding hostility to his environment. He does not appear to have been able to establish meaningful relationships with other people."

"He was perpetually discontented with the world around him. Long before the assassination he expressed his hatred for American society and acted in protest against it. Oswald's search for what he conceived to be the perfect society was doomed from the start."

"He sought for himself a

Oswald Acted Alone in Perpetration of Historic Dallas Crime

BY ROBERT E. THOMPSON
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Lee Harvey Oswald, in a solitary act of violence free of foreign or domestic conspiracy, assassinated President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, the Warren Commission ruled Sunday.

The seven-member panel concluded unanimously that Oswald, the murdered 24-year-old Marxist, planned and executed the "cruel and shocking" slaying of Mr. Kennedy without assistance from any individual or group.

Oswald probably was driven to the historic crime, the commission said, by his "overriding hostility" toward

Text of the summary and conclusions of the Warren Commission report starts on Page A. Text of rumors and findings starts on Page C.

society and his "capacity to risk all in cruel and irresponsible actions."

But, since Oswald was dead, the commission said it could not make "any definite determination" of the motives of the assassin nor could it judge his "legal guilt" or sanity.

However, the panel said, it was satisfied that "it has ascertained the truth concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to the extent that a prolonged and thorough search makes this possible."

There is no evidence, the commission reported, to substantiate theories that Oswald or his killer, Dallas night club owner Jack Ruby, were associated or involved in any kind of plot.

Nor could the commission find a relationship between Oswald's Communist associations and the murder of Mr. Kennedy. Oswald had gone to the Soviet Union in 1959 and was a fervent partisan of Communist Cuba.

The commission also said in an 888-page report that there "was nothing to support speculation" that Oswald was associated in any way with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency or any other U.S. government agency.

In addition, the panel said: "In its entire investigation the commission has found no evidence of conspiracy, subversion or disloyalty to the U.S. government by any federal, state or local official."

Reports Gleaned From Interviews

These determinations were based upon an exhaustive, 10-month assessment of "all available evidence" and the "reasoned judgment" of all its members, the commission said.

Since President Johnson appointed the bipartisan commission last Nov. 29, its members and staff have studied 2,300 reports from the FBI and 800 from the Secret Service based on some 26,550 interviews of persons having information of possible relevance to the assassination.

Under the chairmanship of Chief Justice Earl Warren, the commission's members are: Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) Rep. Hale

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NEWS SUMMARY

Today's summary of world, national, state and local news appears on Page 2, Part 1.

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WARREN REPORT

Continued from First Page

wounded Texas Gov. John Connally as they rode with their wives in a motorcade through Dallas.

The commission also said that Oswald fatally shot Dallas police patrolman J. D. Tippit approximately 45 minutes after firing at Mr. Kennedy and Connally.

Murdered by Ruby

Oswald was murdered by Ruby on the morning of Nov. 24 in the basement of Dallas police headquarters as he was being moved under heavy guard to the county jail.

The commission attempted in its voluminous report to answer every question raised by those who contend that Oswald was innocent of the assassination or that Mr. Kennedy's death was plotted by Communist or right wing conspirators.

The commission, whose report was filed with Mr. Johnson last Thursday, submitted 12 separate conclusions as a result of its lengthy investigation.

Reasons Listed

In its conclusions, the panel listed its reasons for resolving that Oswald killed Mr. Kennedy and Tippit without the aid of conspirators; chastised the Dallas police and news media for their conduct while Oswald was held at police headquarters, and criticized what it regarded as inadequate measures by the FBI and the Secret Service to protect the life of the President.

In addition, the commission filed 12 recommendations designed to tighten security around the President, improve State Department surveillance of defectors and establish ethical standards for law enforcement officers and news reporters in the collection and presentation of information to the public.

The report appeared to cover every conceivable facet of the assassination, from the time Mr. Kennedy's trip to Texas first was considered through the 1964 trial in which Ruby was found guilty of murdering Oswald.

Panel Instructed

In his instructions to the commission on Nov. 29, Mr. Johnson ordered it to "satisfy itself that the truth is known as far as it can be discovered, and to report its findings and conclusions to him, to the American people, and to the world."

The report made public Sunday seemed to carry out this directive.

The first conclusion reached by the commission was that Mr. Kennedy and Connally were fired upon from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

This determination was based upon:

- 1—Testimony of witnesses who saw a rifle being fired from the sixth floor window at the time of the assassination or who saw the rifle in the window immediately thereafter.
- 2—Discovery of bullet fragments in the Presidential limousine and a nearly whole bullet on Connally's hospital stretcher, which were fired from the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher - Carcano rifle found on the sixth floor of the book depository building.
- 3—The finding, near the sixth-floor window, of three used cartridge cases which had been fired by the same rifle.
- 4—A nick on the inside of the limousine windshield, indicating a bullet fragment had struck the glass.
- 5—A study of wounds suffered by Mr. Kennedy and Connally, proving that they were hit by bullets fired from above and behind the limousine.
- 6—No credible evidence to indicate that the shots were fired from the triple underpass ahead of the Presidential motorcade.

Three Shots Counted

Although there is some confusion over the number of shots that were fired, the commission reported that the "weight of evidence" indicates there were three shots.

The panel said the bullet that hit Mr. Kennedy, passing through his throat, probably was the one that hit Connally. Another bullet tore off a portion of Mr. Kennedy's skull but did not strike Connally.

The commission said it believed a third bullet probably was fired but did not hit the Presidential car.

To substantiate its conclusion that Oswald fired the shots, the commission said the young Marxist owned the fatal rifle; he carried it into the depository building on the morning of Nov. 22; he was present at the sixth-floor window when the shots were fired, and both the rifle

and the improvised bag in which Oswald had carried it were found on the sixth floor.

Oswald's guilt of the Tippit slaying was based upon testimony of eyewitnesses who positively identified Oswald as the killer; upon cartridge cases found at the scene of the murder which matched the revolver taken from Oswald at the time of his arrest, and the discovery of Oswald's jacket along the path of flight taken by the gunman who shot Tippit.

Ruby Shot Oswald

While the commission said the Dallas Police Department's decision to move Oswald from the city jail in full public view was "unsound," it said "there is no evidence to support the rumor that Ruby may have been assisted by any members of the Dallas Police Department in the killing of Oswald."

Ruby stepped from a crowd of policemen and reporters in the basement at 11:21 a.m. CST on Nov. 24 and shot the accused assassin. Oswald was rushed to Parkland Hospital, where Mr. Kennedy had been pronounced dead two days before, and died at 1:07 p.m. CST.

The commission said that news media representatives should have been excluded from the basement during the movement of Oswald, especially since police had received threats on Oswald's life.

Plot Denied

The commission said various local law enforcement officials made erroneous or misleading statements to the press while Oswald was being questioned. These statements, said the panel, "would have presented serious obstacles to the obtaining of a fair trial for Oswald."

Replying to constantly recurring rumors that Mr. Kennedy's death was part of a plot, the commission stated it "has found no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby was part

of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy."

After thoroughly investigating the planning of the Kennedy motorcade route, the hiring of Oswald by the School Book Depository Co. on Oct. 15, 1963, Oswald's movements in the building, and eyewitness accounts of the shooting, the commission said there was no evidence that "anyone assisted Oswald in planning or carrying out the assassination."

In an attempt to discern whether a conspiracy might have been involved, the commission fully investigated Oswald's associations, finances and personal habits during his two-year stay in the Soviet Union and after his return to the United States in June, 1962.

This study led the commission to state that it had found no evidence that "Oswald was involved with any person or group in a conspiracy to assassinate the President."

The commission also reported that it discovered no evidence to show that any foreign government employed, persuaded or encouraged Oswald in his treacherous action.

Family History

Oswald, who married a Russian girl during his stay in the Soviet Union, had contacts with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and had visited the Soviet and Cuban embassies in Mexico City about two months before the assassination.

Turning to the question of Oswald's motivation in executing the crime, the commission said it looked to his family history, his education, his acts, his writings and the recollections of those who knew him well.

While it could not make "any definitive determination of Oswald's motives," the commission said, it endeavored to isolate factors which might have influenced his decision to kill the President.

Among the factors were:

- 1—His deep-rooted resentment to all authority which was expressed in a hostility

toward every society in which he lived.

- 2—His inability to enter into meaningful relationships with people and a continuous pattern of rejecting his environment in favor of new surroundings.
- 3—His urge to try to find a place in history, and his despair at times over failures in his various undertakings.
- 4—His capacity for violence as evidenced by his attempt to kill Gen. Walker.
- 5—His avowed commitment to marxism and communism; his expressed antagonism toward the United States, his failure to be reconciled with life in the United States even after his disenchantment with the Soviet Union, and his frustrated attempts to go to Cuba.

Question of Sanity

The commission concluded:

"Each of these contributed to his capacity to risk all in cruel and irresponsible actions."

Since Oswald is dead, the commission said it was not able to reach definite conclusions as to whether he was "sane" under prevailing legal standards.

"Under our system of justice no forum could properly make that determination unless Oswald was before it," said the panel. "It certainly could not be made by this commission which . . . ascertained the facts surrounding the assassination but did not draw conclusions concerning Oswald's legal guilt."

Yet after piecing together the facets of Oswald's hostile behavior and strange personality, the commission said:

"Out of these and the many other factors which may have molded the character of Lee Harvey Oswald there emerged a man capable of assassinating President Kennedy."

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OSWALD MOTIVE

Continued from First Page

place in history—a role as the "great man" who would be recognized as having been in advance of his times. His commitment to Marxism and communism appears to have been another important factor in his motivation. He also had demonstrated a capacity to act decisively and without regard to consequences when such action would further his aims of the moment."

The commission said it considered "many possible motives for the assassination, including those which might flow from Oswald's commitment to Marxism or communism, the existence of some personal grievance, a desire to effect changes in the structure of society or simply to go down in history as a well publicized assassin."

Twisted View

It said none of these satisfactorily explains Oswald's act, if it is judged by the standards of reasonable men. But it said, a motive that appears incomprehensible to other men may be the moving force of a man whose view of the world has been twisted.

From a large amount of material in writings left by the 25-year-old assassin and in the history of his life, the commission thought it gained some insight into Oswald's character, and possibly, into his motives.

It said: "He had very few, if any, close relationships with other people . . . When he was in the United States he resented the capitalist system which he thought was exploiting him and others like him. He seemed to prefer the Soviet Union . . .

"When he was in the Soviet Union, he apparently resented the Communist Party members, who were accorded special privileges and who he thought were betraying communism, and he spoke well of the United States.

"He accused his wife of preferring others to himself and told her to return to the Soviet Union without him but without a divorce. At the same time he professed his love for her and said that he could not get along without her . . .

"While Oswald appeared

to most of those who knew him as a meek and harmless person, he sometimes imagined himself as 'the commander' and, apparently seriously, as a political prophet—a man who said that after 20 years he would be prime minister. His wife testified that he compared himself with great leaders of history. Such ideas of grandeur were apparently accompanied by notions of oppression . . .

Communist Books Read

"There was some quality about him that led him to act with an apparent disregard for possible consequences. He defected to the Soviet Union, shot at General Walker, tried to go to Cuba and even contemplated hijacking an airplane to get there. He assassinated the President, shot Officer Tippit, resisted arrest and tried to kill another policeman in the process."

In tracing Oswald's life of "isolation, frustration and failure," the commission thought it significant that Oswald's father died two months before he was born. It noted that New York au-



Lee Harvey Oswald



Marina Oswald

thorities, who subjected Oswald to psychiatric examination at 13, concluded that his mother gave him very little affection and that he suffered from lack of friends.

Withdrawn into himself, Oswald started reading Communist books at 15. At 17 he joined the Marines, "apparently because of an intense desire to get away from his surroundings and his mother."

Exercising considerable self-discipline, Oswald

managed to save enough from his military pay to finance a trip to Russia. He arrived there when he was not yet 20 and promptly defected.

He was not quite 23 when

he returned to the United States, thoroughly disillusioned with Russian communism. "No man . . . having lived under the Russian Communist and American capitalist system could possibly make a choice between them," he wrote. "Both offer imperialistic injustice, tinted with two brands of slavery."

Back in the United States Oswald had an unsatisfactory relationship with his wife, a Russian girl he had married in the Soviet Union. Oswald struck her on occasion and generally treated her with a lack of respect in the presence of others.

On the other hand, the commission quoted testimony from friends that "right in front" of Oswald, Marina Oswald complained of his inadequacy as a husband.

Shortly before the assassination Oswald, who had failed at almost everything

he tried to do, suffered two major rebuffs. He went to Mexico City to seek a visa to visit Cuba, where he thought he might find his Communist ideal. But his request was sharply rejected by the Cuban consul who told him that a person like him "in place of aiding the Cuban revolution was doing it harm."

The second rebuff came from his wife, who then was living with a woman friend at Irvine, Tex. Oswald, who lived in a rooming house at Dallas, visited his wife and child every weekend. But during the weekend before the assassination

Oswald, at his mother's request, did not make his customary visit. On the night before the assassination Oswald went to Irvine and pleaded with his wife to come and live with him in Dallas. She refused. At this point, the commission said, it must have appeared to Oswald that "he was unable to command even the attention of his family."

However, the commission said it does not believe that the relations between Oswald and his wife caused him to assassinate the President. "It is unlikely that the

motivation was that simple," it said. "The feelings of hostility and aggression which seem to have played such an important part in Oswald's life were part of his character long before he met his wife, and such a favorable opportunity to strike at a figure as great as the President would probably never have come to him again."

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